

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN CHILDREN AGED 5-12

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Significant achievements have been made in recent years towards studying one of the most important problems of pediatric neurology, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children.

Purpose of Study: Evaluation of relevance of DSM4 scale, which is based on diagnostic criteria for hyperkinetic disorders in ICD-10, for early diagnosis algorithm of ADHD in children. **Materials and Methods:** 40 children with ADHD at the age 5-12 years were included evaluated (28 were boys, 12 were girls). Diagnosis was made based on history data; in addition, selection criteria included early onset (prior to age 6) and long duration (not less than 6 months) of the disorder.

Results: Depending on prevailing clinical symptoms, children were classified into three groups: combined type – attention deficit+hyperactivity 25%, prevailing attention deficit 20%, and prevailing hyperactivity 55%. Analysis of distribution of diagnoses per gender groups revealed that among girls with ADHD, attention deficit was more frequently seen (58.3%).

ADHD, where hyperactivity prevailed, was more frequently reported among children in the 5-7 years age group (31.3%), followed by older age groups (12% among children aged up to 12 years). In contrast, the least number of cases of ADHD, where attention deficit prevailed was reported at younger ages (5-7 years – 12.5%), which was significantly superseded by ADHD with prevailing hyperactivity by age 12 (33.3%).

Conclusion: Evaluation of reliability and validity of DSM4 scale for assessment of ADHD suggests concluding that this tool meets requirements set forth for survey methodologies and may be used for determining basic phenomena.